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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/923,389	08/08/2001	Toshiyuki Honda	0717-0473P	2328
2292	7500	05/03/2003	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			BRUCKART, BENJAMIN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	
DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/923,389	HONDA, TOSHIYUIKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Benjamin R. Bruckart	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Detailed Action**

### **Status of Claims:**

Claims 1-6 are pending in this Office Action.

### **Response to Arguments**

Applicant's arguments filed in the amendment filed 2/8/05, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The reasons are set forth below.

### **Applicant's invention as claimed:**

**Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by European Patent Applicant EP 0 949 571 A2 by Bickmore in view of International Publication No. WO 00/39666 by Carlino et al.**

Regarding claim 1,

The Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus for displaying a hyper text document (Bickmore: page 9, para 67, 71) including a plurality of units of link information (Bickmore: page 7, para 53), comprising:

a link extraction section for extracting the plurality of units of link information from the hyper text document (Bickmore: page 7, para 53; page 16, para 131-133);

a display section for displaying a list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in a specific group of the plurality of groups (Bickmore: page 7, para 53; page 9, para 71; Figure 1-3);

an assignment section for assigning a code to each of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group, the codes assigned to different units of link information being different from each other (Bickman: page 6, para 44-46; page 9, para 67; labels with unique identifier);

an input section used to input each code (Bickman: page 9, para 67; parse and label); and

a reading section for, when the code is input through the input section while the list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group is displayed (Bickman: page 7, para 53; page 9, para 67, 71; displayed on the browser), reading a document at a target link associated with each unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Bickman: page 7, para 53; page 9, para 67, 71).

The Bickmore reference does not explicitly state classifying links.

The Carlino reference teaches a link information classification section for classifying the plurality of units of link information into a plurality of groups so that each group includes a prescribed number of units of link information (Carlino: page 20, para 7-16; page 37, lines 12-24).

The Carlino reference further teaches the invention converts an electronic document while overcoming required large storage space and maintenance (Carlino: page 6, lines 9-20).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus for displaying a hyper text document as taught by Bickmore while employing

classification of links as taught by Carlino in order to convert an electronic document while overcoming required large storage space and maintenance (Carlino: page 6, lines 9-20).

Claims 2-6 are rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set forth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Bickmore and Carlino et al.

Regarding claim 2, a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a memory section for storing information on where in the hyper text document each unit of link information is described (Bickmore: page 11, para 80-82), wherein,

when the respective code is input in a prescribed input method through the input section while the list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group is displayed, the display section displays a portion of the hyper text document, the portion including the specific unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Bickmore: page 16, para 131-133; Figure 1-3; page 9; para 67).

Regarding claim 3, a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein:

the input section includes a button bearing the respective code assigned to each unit of link information (Bickmore: pages 6-7, para 44-46, 49; Figures 1 and 2; button is the outlined section or to-level outlining section), and

the display section displays the respective code together with each unit of link information (Bickmore: pages 6-7, para 44-53; labeled).

Regarding claim 4, a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein:

the input section includes a display group change instruction input section used to input an instruction to replace the display of the specific group with the display of a different group (Bickmore: page 6, lines 44-48; next and previous),

the plurality of groups are arranged in a prescribed order (Bickmore: page 6, para 47; sequential sub-pages), and

the hyper text display apparatus further includes a switch section for, when the instruction to replace the display of the specific group with the display of a different group is input by the display group change instruction input section (Bickmore: page 6, para 44-47; link next and previous), switching the display of the specific group into a display of a group immediately subsequent or immediately previous to the specific group (Bickmore: page 6, para 44-47; link next and previous; sequential sub pages).

Regarding claim 5, a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a scroll section for scrolling the list of the prescribed number of units of link information (Bickman: Abstract, page 9, para 71).

**Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by European Patent Applicant EP 0 949 571 A2 by Bickmore in view of International Publication No. WO 00/39666 by Carlino et al in further view of "Nokia 5110 telephone User's Guide."**

Regarding claim 6,

The Bickmore and Carlino references teach a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein:

the input section includes a button bearing the respective code assigned to each unit of link information (Bickmore: pages 6-7, para 44-46, 49; Figures 1 and 2; button is the outlined section or to-level outlining section).

The Bickmore and Carlino references do not explicitly state a timer.

The User's Guide on the Nokia phone teaches the display section includes a timer for counting a time period in which the button has been pressed (Guide: page 25, shortcuts for accessing menu functions), and

when the time period counted by the timer is shorter than a prescribed time period (Guide: less than 3 seconds), the reading section reads, into the reading section, the document at the target link associated with each unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Guide: The menu function; the code is the navigation associated with that particular menu); and when the time period counted by the timer is equal to or longer than the prescribed time period, the display section displays a portion of the hyper text document, the portion including each

unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Guide: page 24; using the menu; view settings, navigate, the many menus).

The User's Guide further teaches the features and menus of a cellular telephone and how a user can interact with them (Guide: page 15, basic functions; pages 24 + 25).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus for displaying a hyper text document with link classification as taught by Bickmore and Carlino while employing time sensitive buttons as taught by the Nokia User's Guide in order to allow a user to access the features and menus of a cellular telephone and interact with them with a shortcut (Guide: page 15, basic functions; pages 24 + 25).

### **REMARKS**

Applicant has argued the limitations and has not amended any claims.

#### **The Applicant Argues:**

Applicant argues all the limitations as not being taught by the Bickmore and/or Carlino references. Applicant argues that Bickmore doesn't extract links "to make it easier to find a desired target link" and that the links are only removed from images.

**In response,** the examiner respectfully submits:

The Bickmore does teach the cited portions. Bickmore teaches extracting a plurality of links from the document on page 7, para 53 where it reads "extracts the hypertext links." The claim language does not read where it makes it easier to find a desired link nor that the links are limited from images. Further Page 16, para 131-133 show the invention parse and extract and format HTML from content. Content is not limited to images.

Applicant argues that Bickmore doesn't teach "a plurality of groups of links "

**In response,** the examiner respectfully submits:

The Bickmore reference does teach the cited limitation. Bickmore teaches on page 7, para 53 the invention extracts links and reformats them into "a text list of link anchors." This is interpreted as the cited limitation because the links are grouped by section. The links are just representative of content which is parsed and extracted and hyperlinked to.

Applicant argues that Bickmore fails "to assign a code to each of the prescribed number of unit link information included in the specific group."

**In response,** the examiner respectfully submits:

Bickmore teaches an assignment section for assigning a code to each of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group, the codes assigned to different units of link information being different from each other (Bickman: page 6, para 44-46; page 9, para 67). Bickmore explicitly states 'labeling parse tree nodes with a unique identifier.' This is interpreted as the code being different from each other. This takes place during the parsing of the document. The Index Segment as described on page 6, para 45-47 also teaches taking ordered or unordered lists, and sequences of page elements that are logically partitioned and fills out the pages with these elements in order using hyperlinks. In the prior art the prescribed number of links is one since each content is referenced by one link.

Applicant argues that Bickmore doesn't teach "an input section used for inputting each code."

In response, the examiner respectfully submits:

The Bickmore reference does teach the parsing the HTML document labeling each of the parse tree nodes with a unique identifier. The inputting of unique identifiers constitutes the input section. It meets the breadth of the claim. This label is input when the parsing is commencing similar to page 6, para 45-47 where the index segment inputs partitioned pieces into output pages. Further it could be interpreted that the input section would be the browser in which the user inputs or selects the code to view the content behind a particular hyperlink (Bickmore: page 6, para 47).

Applicant argues that the Examiner is inappropriately broadly interpreting Bickmore's "displaying on the browser."

In response, the examiner respectfully submits:

The examiner reminds applicant that Office personnel are to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. > *E-Pass Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp.*, 343 F.3d 1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (claims must be interpreted "in view of the specification" without importing limitations from the specification into the claims

unnecessarily).< In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969). See also In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("During patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow.... The reason is simply that during patent prosecution when claims can be amended, ambiguities should be recognized, scope and breadth of language explored, and clarification imposed.... An essential purpose of patent examination is to fashion claims that are precise, clear, correct, and unambiguous. Only in this way can uncertainties of claim scope be removed, as much as possible, during the administrative process."). The Bickmore does teach page 9, para 71 that the documents are parsed, interpreted and extracted and then rendered to a display to be displayed on the browser of a thin client. This displaying page and browser and meant to display the pages in condensed sections for the thin client and that the prior art meets the breadth of the claim language as a reading section.

Applicant argues the Carlino reference does not teach "the plurality of groups of links" and that Bickmore fails to teach the limitation of claim 3 where in the input section includes a button bearing the respective code assigned to a unit of link information.

In response, the examiner respectfully submits:

The Carlino reference is relied upon for the classifying of link information into a plurality of groups. As acknowledged by applicant's arguments, Carlino does teach organizing the document into categories such as text, links and tables. Figure 7 of Carlino shows a group of categories linking further groups of that category of data. The plurality of groups of links is illustrated in the Bickmore reference. Bickmore does teach as illustrated in Figure 1 that sections are linked to each other by a reference page. Fig. 1, 'Page Title' is a list of links that references a section of content that has parsed out a document.

A button is just an image formed or referenced by hyperlink code. Similarly a hyperlink is denoted by HTML code just as a button is but without the image. Page Title references the section uniquely identified by being parsed. The client sees the rendered page and can request the sections that are parsed out because of the limited display window. The request comes in the form of a click of the hyperlink that brings the sub-page from the cache (Bickmore: page 10, para 76-78). A button is taught with the image is not completely removed but reduced as taught on

page 7, para 51 and page 6 para 41. The image then references its full sized or original image. This is interpreted to be the button where the user can select the code to see the referenced unit of link information.

Applicant is encouraged to amend the claims to distinctly point out the displaying of the input section and reading section with all the features novel of the instant application.

*Conclusion*

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin R. Bruckart whose telephone number is (571) 272-3982. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30PM with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Benjamin R Bruckart  
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brb *BRB*



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